



A make-or-break moment round the Welsh goal during the Wales-USSR match.

A LONG-AWAITED DAY

The USSR football side has qualified for the 1982 world Cup finals in Spain by beating Wales, 3-0, in a Tbilisi elimination game.

The USSR well deserved the win, dominating throughout the game. Already thirteen minutes into the first half Dadasheva scored the opener, five minutes later Blokhin netted another goal, and Gavrilov clinched the victory in the 64th minute.

A crowd of 80,000 came to see the game.

Incidentally, the USSR missed the 1974 and 1978 world championships.

Flynn, Wales, and Sulakvelidze, of the USSR, were voted the men of the game and awarded special prizes offered by the "Soviet Weekly" paper published in Britain.

Now we've got a real side, chief Soviet coach Konstantin Beskov pointed out, but we'll try to improve for the world championship because we have a potential for it.

This was a particularly happy year for Soviet football as the USSR has entered the 1982 world Cup finals and Tbilisi Dynamo won the European Cup Holders Cup.

On November 20, the Soviet Union will take on Czechoslovakia in Bratislava in the final elimination game for the world Cup.

The list of world Cup qualifiers to date includes world champions Argentina, hosts Spain, Brazil, Peru, Chile, Honduras, the FRG, Poland, Scotland, the USSR, Northern Ireland, Hungary, Britain, Italy, Belgium and Algeria.

CONNORS CHOOSES TO STAY AWAY

Celebrated American tennis player Jimmy Connors has turned down an invitation to attend an international tournament in Johannesburg, alongside ace like Vitas Gerulaitis and Brian Teacher, of the USA, and Wojtek Fibak, of Poland.

Their refusal to compete in a tournament listed in the official schedule of the International Tennis Federation is

linked to the publication of a black list by a UN Special Committee Against Apartheid featuring the names of noted sportsmen in one way or another maintaining links with the South African racist, by the specifically attending competition in that country.

The Johannesburg tournament organizers planned to have Connors, Gerulaitis and Fibak as the main attraction for the local fans.

BOXING FORUM COMES TO A CLOSE

The USSR won four gold and four silver medals at the world Cup tournament ended in Montreal's Maurice Richer gym. Twice European champion Serik Konakbayev, from Dzhambul (67 kg division), made a splendid showing, becoming the only of the field to have twice won the Cup after defeating Rashko Lomsky, of Bulgaria, in the final. He triumphed in the first Cup in New York in 1979 (63.5 kg division).

European titlist Vasily Slushev, from Kutbyshv (63.5 kg), defeated Canada's Ricky Andersen; Alexander Krupin, from Kostroma (81 kg), beat Johnny Williams of the USA, and Valery Abadzhan, from Voronezh (91 kg), prevailed over American Johnny Casa. The 23-year-old Soviet debutant was the only finalist to clinch the victory before the final gong.

Samson Khachatryan, from Kirovakan (57 kg), went down to Moscow Olympic silver

medalist Adolfo Horta of Cuba, to place second; thrice European champion Muscovite Viktor Rybakov (60 kg) was defeated by Olympic champion Angel Herrera, and European champion Yuri Torbek, from Gomel (75 kg) was outpowered by Olympic titlist Jose Gomez, European winner Alexander Yagubkin, from Donetsk (number 91 kg) was closely defeated by American Steve Williams.

European champion Ismail Mustaflov, of Bulgaria, captured the 46 kg division. Cuban Omar Santesteban took the 51 kg category, Miguel Moran, of Colombia, triumphed in the 54 kg division, and Canadian S. O'Sullivan was top in the 71 kg category.

The North and Central America squad took the top team award ahead of the USSR.

A total of 89 boxers from 18 countries in all five continents competed for the first time in 12 divisions.

GYMNASTS CONVERGE ON MOSCOW

(Continued from page 1)

Vladimir Churilin, director of the covered stadium, is all set for the championships. The participants are busy familiarizing themselves with our facilities. They practice from nine in the morning till late at night, making the final adjustments to their programmes. This is the first time that this complex will host a world championship, and, of course, the organizational experience we gained from the 22nd Games tournament will stand us in good stead. For the first time ever in gymnastic history a single gym has two absolutely identical platforms — one for warming up and the other for the competition itself, separated by a soundproof partition.

I believe, he continued, that the public, who long ago bought up the tickets for the finals, will also be comfortable. The gym seats over 10,000, and the lower stands can be moved up to the platforms.

Entrants from 37 countries have already arrived, among them gymnasts from the USA, Australia, Japan, Romania, China, Cuba and Belgium.

A congress of the International Gymnastic Federation, held on the eve of the championships, has discussed the further advancement of this amazing sport.

Vergeny IANFANG, member of the presidium of the USSR Gymnastic Federation

Alexander BUTSENIN

MEN'S VOLLEYBALL CUP ON

No sooner had the women's volleyball world Cup, in which the USSR came third, roared to a close than a similar men's Cup has got under way. The USSR, Poland, Cuba, Japan, Italy, China, Brazil and Tunisia will be competing for the awards in a round-robin tournament.

The Japanese press has devoted much attention to the participants stressing that

strong competition is on the cards, leading Japanese sports writers have particularly focused on the Soviet team — European, world and Olympic winners and twice world Cup holders.

The hosts Japan have been training very hard for the future — in October and November they got together for a special practice session involving all the country's top players.



Best Central Army Club's attackers Makarov, Krutov and Larionov surge forward to the attack. Having defeated the Leningrad Army Club, 6-4, CAC has consolidated its lead.

Photo by Gennady Dubetkovsky

LEONID BREZHNEV

By air — from Moscow

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LEONID BREZHNEV IN THE FRG

Bonn. On October 22, Leonid Brezhnev arrived here at the invitation of the FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. He is accompanied by Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs, and by Ivan Arkhipov, First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. On the very same day, Leonid Brezhnev and Helmut Schmidt held a discussion in the Castle of Gyninich where the Soviet delegation is staying.

In accordance with protocol, the official ceremony of welcome for Leonid Brezhnev took place on October 23. He was warmly greeted by Helmut Schmidt and by members of his cabinet.

Official Soviet-West German talks have taken place at the Federal Chancellor's office.

During the talks, the two sides discussed international issues of mutual interest. Leonid Brezhnev suggested that attention should be focused on the most important of these — how to avert the threat hanging over Europe in view of the plans to deploy new types of American missiles there. It was emphasized that, as in the past, the Soviet Union continued to believe that the existing approximate equality and parity were sufficient to ensure defence and that it intended to proceed from this principle in the negotiations with the United States that are due to start on November 30, in Geneva.

Leonid Brezhnev put forward a number of concrete considerations on various possible approaches to a mutually acceptable solution. He emphasized



Leonid Brezhnev and Helmut Schmidt before negotiations start.

the importance of the agreement on a moratorium, supplementing these with substantive additions. He stressed that it was intended to proceed from a constructive approach during the forthcoming talks and said he hoped that this approach would be met with understanding and duly appreciated both in Washington and Bonn.

Helmut Schmidt expressed his

ideas and views on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe. He said that the FRG remained the Soviet Union's partner in the cause of preserving peace. The Federal Chancellor spoke in favour of continued dialogue and wider cooperation between East and West, and noted that, within the scope of its responsibility, the FRG was ready to contribute to a positive course

The best way to security

Belonging to different social systems should not necessarily estrange nations from one another, still less make them enemies.

This phrase is from the foreword with which Leonid Brezhnev addresses the West German readers of his book, "For Good-neighbourliness and Cooperation Between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany" published by Pabst-Rugenstein, Cologne.

"I believe that it is vital that in the years of detente, the firm conviction should reign that secure national existence cannot

be achieved through the arms race or military superiority," stresses Leonid Brezhnev. "The best way to attain this (through adherence to the principles of parity and to a consistent reduction in the levels of military confrontation. This idea was expressed by our two countries in their joint 1978 declaration. Today, when international tension has taken a sharp turn for the worse, it is a prime importance to reject a policy aiming at superiority, and to respect the principle of equality and equal security. These are the conditions on which our future depends.

MADRID DAYS IN MOSCOW

Enrique Tierno Galvan, Mayor of Madrid, heads a delegation from the Spanish capital currently in Moscow for the Days of Madrid. The guests attended the unveiling of a monument to Cervantes in Friendship park. The monument, a copy of the work by sculptor Antonio Zola, put up in Madrid in the last century, has been presented to Moscow by Madrid residents. We might recall that a monument to Alexander Pushkin presented by Muscovites to Madrid was unveiled this past winter in the Spanish capital.

The week-long Days will feature an art exhibition devoted to Madrid at the Tretyakov Gallery, concerts by the El Cantal folk group, a showing of Spanish feature and documentary films at the "Island" cinema, and a football game between Moscow and Madrid veteran players.



The monument to Cervantes unveiled in Moscow.

SOVIET EMBASSY PROTESTS AT SUSPENSION OF AEROFLOT FLIGHTS

Washington. The US State Department has taken yet one more discriminatory action against the Soviet Aeroflot airline. On its insistence, the civil aviation council, controlling civil flights over the United States, suspended for one week between November 21 and 28, flights of Soviet planes on regular routes between Moscow and Washington.

The reason given for this unprecedented decision is the unsubstantiated and groundless accusation levelled by the State Department at Aeroflot that one of the latter's planes "deliberately" strayed twice from its air corridor over American territory on November 8.

In the note of explanation it presented to the council, Aeroflot produced documentary evidence to the effect that on that day the Soviet airliner crew were obeying American ground air-traffic control staff whose instructions it regards as compulsory.

The champion who never stops playing

I knew that I played better than my opponent but I never forgot about my tenacity, said Anatoly Karpov after the world title match. 18 games were sufficient for the outstanding Soviet Grandmaster to uphold his title of planet's top player. Three years ago Karpov defeated the same opponent with a minimal advantage of 6-5, and now comes his impressive 6-2 victory in Merano.

Anatoly Karpov is the greatest of all world chess champions says, renowned Argentinian Grandmaster Miguel Najdorf, accurately summing up references to the world champion's game. Moreover, Karpov is known as the champion who never stops playing. He plays in many tournaments, in between title matches, including super ones. Throughout his chess career 30-year-old Karpov has won 380 games, drew 410 and lost only 9. He was mainly pitting his strength against Grandmasters



Three-time world champion Anatoly Karpov after receiving his award in Merano. Below the chess champion, Leonid Brezhnev and his telegram congratulating him on his achievement.



GYMNASTICS CHAMPIONSHIP IN FULL SWING

At 9 a.m. on November 23 the first lot of competitors in the 21st world gymnastics championship appeared on the podium of Europe's biggest covered stadium at Moscow Olympic Sports Complex. Over 400 athletes from 37 countries will be vying for the all-around and team titles, as well as for individual awards.

The championship happens to coincide with the centenary of the International Gymnastic Federation (FIG). As many as 800 newmen from 40 countries are accredited at the press centre, which gives some indication of the wide interest the fixture is arousing. The championship was preceded by an IGF congress held, according to its Secretary General Max Baugartner, of Switzerland, in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere. The

IGF, comprising 78 national federations, is the oldest of all sports international federations. The 21st world championship inaugurates a new Olympic four-year cycle and will in large measure determine the future development of gymnastics.

As IGF President, what are your hopes for the world championship? He asked once celebrated Soviet Olympic winner Yuri Titov. I am mainly on the look out for new names, for new sporting records, and novel ultra-creative elements to boost the progress of gymnastics. The teams now competing in Moscow can be divided into two categories. Those featuring Olympic and new line-ups

(Continued on page 4)

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DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers, in brief, the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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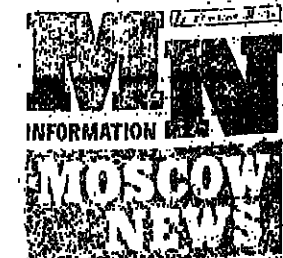
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WASHINGTON AIDS AND
ABETS TERROR IN EL SALVADOR

London. Washington has become an accomplice of the murders and terror unleashed by the Salvadoran junta against its own people, writes the "New Statesman" weekly. Alleging the need to combat the "communist infiltration in El Salvador", the American Administration is trying to take its claim for the right to interfere in the internal affairs of this Central American country, it is stressed in the article.

CAIRO TRIAL

Cairo. The trial is in progress here, by military tribunals, of those responsible for the assassination of President Sadat. 24 people figure in the indictment. At the top of the list are the four people who carried out the attempt on the late President's life, headed by H. al-Islambouli. Senior Lieutenant in the Egyptian army. The military prosecutor's office has demanded the death penalty for all the accused. According to the indictment, the latter were aiming at a coup d'état in order to get Egypt proclaimed "an Islamic republic". The investigation has revealed that Sadat's assassination was to be the first step towards this goal.

U.S.-Somali sell-out

Mogadiscio. A delegation of high-ranking officials of the US Defense Department headed by Francis West, Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security, visited Somalia to coordinate specific issues pertaining to a strengthening of the military and political alliance between Washington and Mogadiscio.

As observers point out, the development of American-Somali relations is evidence of the fact that according to the idea of the governments of the two

The United States is granting the junta millions in credits, arms and ammunition, and is sending military advisers and specialists to El Salvador. Salvadoran servicemen are being trained at US military bases in Florida. The "New Statesman" also emphasizes that the United States' aggressive intentions against El Salvador can be seen from plans drawn up in Washington, codenamed "Beta" and "Charlie", for a direct military invasion of El Salvador.

who include people of varying ages and professions living in different parts of the country, formed the nucleus of the plot. The mastermind and the leading spirit behind the coup was engineer Mohammed Abdel Salam Farag.

At the request of the lawyers, the trial has been adjourned until November 30.



Are you looking for Allah by any chance?
We stand in for him today.

Drawing by Vsevolod Arsenyev

Leonid BREZHNEV
IN THE FRG

(Continued from page 1)

facture of the neutron bomb and to the campaign launched in the United States which actually justifies and substantiates the "admissibility" of nuclear war, particularly in Europe. He emphasized that the deployment of the neutron weapons in Europe would create a highly dangerous situation there and lower the nuclear threshold, thereby enhancing the risk of a nuclear conflict breaking out.

The West German leaders' attention was drawn to the proposal the Soviet Union had made at the United Nations that the first use of nuclear weapons should be proclaimed as being the gravest crime against humanity.

During the exchange of views, the two sides noted the need for a resumption of the talks between the Soviet Union and the United States on limiting strategic offensive weapons.

Other major international issues discussed included the situation in the Middle East and the other parts of the world. Both sides emphasized the need to promote a peaceful settlement of conflicts which created a serious threat to universal peace and security of the peoples. They reaffirmed their adherence to détente and to the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The exchange was conducted in a spirit of frankness and mutual respect.

On the afternoon of November 23, Leonid Brezhnev and Helmut Schmidt talked at Garmisch Castle.

A. Gromyko, Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs, had talks with H.-D. Genscher, FRG Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister.

No to nuclear
weapons in Portugal

Lisbon. An open plenary meeting has been held here by the coordination centre of the "No to Nuclear Arms in Portugal" movement. The present situation in Portugal and abroad in the light of the threat to peace, posed by the plans to site American nuclear weapons in European countries, was the theme under discussion.

Delegates attending the meeting adopted an appeal to the Portuguese people in which they resolutely condemn any plan aimed at the deployment, storage and transportation of nuclear weapons in Portugal and her territorial waters.

It was also decided to hold a peace march in Lisbon and Porto next January.

100,000 PROTEST
IN CANADA

Ottawa. More than 100,000 people from all parts of Canada marched through the streets of Ottawa recently in an unprecedented demonstration protesting against their government's unpopular economic policies and the attempts by foreign industrial corporations and local banks to shift the growing burden of the economic crisis onto the shoulders of the working people.



The wife of
Altra Mohammed
Musa Tamara sits
amid the rubble
of her home,
in Bethlehem, Israel,
occupied West Bank,
after Israeli troops
blew it. The military
government has blown
up five homes
in a crackdown on the
Arab protest
in the occupied
West Bank.

FACTS
and EVENTS

© A UN Human Rights Committee report says that, in the last six months of 1981, 9,230 people were assassinated for political motives in El Salvador.

© The Zimbabwe Ministry for the Interior has announced that an anti-government plot has been uncovered by the security services. Six people have been arrested and a cache of arms and ammunition seized.

© The Iranian religious leader Ayatollah Khomeini has approved a draft law, submitted by the Trade Ministry, to nationalize Iranian foreign trade.

PEOPLE

The library of books collected by B. Marlok, of Hungary, is so unusual that it attracts not only his friends and acquaintances, but specialists too. For many years Marlok has been collecting miniature books. At present, his collection includes 3,500 books, each between three to five centimetres in volume. His treasures include a 40-volume Complete Shakespeare, and an illustrated edition of "Deutsche Encyclopaedia".

Marlok takes particular pride in rare miniature books published in the 16-19th centuries.

LEGALIZED
TERRORISM

New York. Zaidi Labib Tarazi, the Palestine Liberation Organization's permanent observer at the United Nations, has strongly denounced the escalation of violence against the Palestinian population of the Arab lands illegally occupied by Israel. In his letter to the president of the Security Council, which were circulated as official Security Council documents, it is noted that the increasing severity of Tel Aviv's repressive measures shows that the Israeli authorities are openly carrying out a policy of legalized terrorism.

THE ALLEN AFFAIR

Washington. New details have emerged in the scandal which broke out in the United States when R. Allen, Assistant to President Reagan for National Security Affairs, was exposed as having received a bribe from Japanese journalists.

According to "The Wall Street Journal", Allen established dubious business contacts with Japanese businessmen years ago when he was on the staff of the presidential committee on international trade and economic policies during the Nixon presidency. The paper

INDIAN SPACE
PROSPECTOR
LAUNCHED

In accordance with the USSR-India cooperation programme for space research and its peaceful uses, a Soviet missile, launched the Bhaskara-2 satellite made by Indian scientists on November 20, 1981. The satellite will study the earth's mineral resources with the help of TV and microwave equipment designed by Indian specialists.

The Soviet Union rendered technical assistance in the development phase and a number of Indian experts were present during pre-start preparations.

The equipment is operating smoothly and data is being transmitted from the satellite to ground stations both in India and the USSR.

SEAWEED FOR CLEAN
WATER

Norwegian scientists have suggested using seaweed to purify the sea in coastal areas of agricultural chemicals and other pollutants. Specially grown seaweed could also be used as a raw material in the chemical and food industries. Biologists are now trying to grow seaweed capable of purifying industrial waste.

ANTI-ALCOHOL
PILLS

Researchers at Illinois University, in Chicago, have concluded that the human organism produces two chemicals driving man

Terazi called upon the world community to take urgent steps to stop the terror being perpetrated by the Israeli occupationists.

THE ALLEN AFFAIR

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Science and technology

to drink. It has been established that when it gets into the body alcohol boosts the secretion of these substances. According to Dr Christina Melchior, this conclusion is the "chemical basis of the cause of alcoholism" will be of great help in finding effective means of combating the disease. We will either discover a substance to avert the formation of these menacing chemicals, or something else to make them ineffective, says Melchior. In any event, an anti-alcohol pill is on its way.

SHARKS IN LAKE
ZURICH

Panic-stricken residents in villages surrounding Lake Zurich have been inundating the Swiss Marine Biology Institute with calls to say they have seen mammoth fish in the lake resembling sharks.

The Institute's Professor Gustav Holman has claimed there was no cause for anxiety though sharks do live in specially constructed pools in the lake. They were introduced in 1978 to bail out whether they could survive in fresh water conditions. The professor assured all telephone callers, though, that the sharks were not at large in the lake.

ANOTHER HEART
TRANSPLANT

"The Guardian" reports that a successful heart transplant operation has been carried out at Harfield hospital in England. The 44-year-old civil servant with a 12-year record of cardiac insufficiency, who was given a donor heart, is reported to be in a satisfactory condition after the five-hour-long operation.

OF INTEREST

Napoleon's final
defeat

More than 100 years after his death, the Emperor Napoleon has suffered yet another defeat — this time from 'Charles de Gaulle, ex-President of France, The Harris Institute for the study of public opinion recently held a poll among Frenchmen as to whom they considered to be the most outstanding figure in the country's history. In previous such polls, Napoleon had always emerged as the winner. This time, most citizens gave preference to Charles de Gaulle.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

AMERICAN NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN EUROPE

In his article in PRAVDA, A. Petrov comments on President Reagan's statement that the United States and NATO allegedly have no medium-range weapons in Europe. Like many other similar pronouncements on "Soviet military superiority" appearing in the West, Petrov says, Reagan's statement singles out only one element — ground-based missiles — from the overall alignment of nuclear forces. The other elements, for instance, naval missiles, bombers and other weapons are ignored.

The article gives figures on the forward-based American nuclear weapons and on the nuclear missiles and aircraft-borne weapons at the disposal of Britain and France.

The American leaders cannot conceal their drive for superiority in Europe by issuing statements of their withdrawal of 1,000 nuclear warheads from the continent. Europe today is jam-packed with American nuclear ammunition of different yields and destinations. According to the Pentagon, the United States has more than 7,000 nuclear warheads including 2,500 for US and other NATO aircraft, more than 3,000 nuclear artillery rounds, and nearly 500 warheads for Lance, Honest John and Pershing missiles, etc., in Western NATO countries. The withdrawal of 1,000 of these weapons, which are anyway described in the Western Press as being obsolete and as no longer meeting modern standards, does nothing to lower American nuclear capability in Europe.

BLIND ILLUSION

Tensions have been escalating in Central America despite Mexico's efforts to achieve a political solution to problems there. Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo told APN special correspondents K. Khachaturov and V. Travkin in an interview carried by IZVESTIA. The solution of the Salvadoran problem, for instance, he stressed, must involve all who enjoy real power to enable the country to follow the democratic path of development and implement the will of the El Salvadoran people. Attempts at unilateral solution of the conflict, he emphasized, barring participation of all sections involved in it, are doomed to failure. This is no policy but a blind illusion, he pointed out. Such is the firm conviction of Mexico. People in Nicaragua should be given the opportunity to independently solve their economic and other problems without any outside interference. Non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations, the president pointed out, is an underlying principle of Mexican foreign policy, including relations in such a conflict-ridden region as Central America.

ANTI-AMERICAN SENTIMENT SPREADS
IN ARAB WORLD

The growing aggressiveness of American Middle East policy stems from the failure in the 70s of the main American objectives in the region, i.e., to weaken the revolutionary processes in every way, and to expand the base for US monopolies, writes O. Alexandrov in the AFRICA AND ASIA TODAY magazine. Nor were these objectives advanced when Israeli aggression was poised, as Damocles' sword over Arab countries with the direct connivance and involvement of the United States or when Sadat went in for capitulation. The anti-Arab Camp David sell-out was signed first and foremost to drive a wedge between Arab countries and to avoid the radical forces lying at the heart of a genuine Middle East settlement — the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Arab lands occupied in 1967, and the granting to the Palestinian Arabs of their inalienable rights.

Contrary to the expectations of Washington strategists, the American policy of backing Israel has led to a growth in anti-American sentiment in the Arab world, and did not in the slightest undermine the progressive regimes.

JAPAN BUILDING UP ITS MILITARY
POTENTIAL

The militaristic tendencies on the Japanese Isles have dangerously increased. Tokyo, encouraged by Washington and Peking, is steadily building up the combat potential of the "self-defence forces", the weekly ARW TIMES writes.

The weekly points out that the number of destroyers capable of lengthy operations on the high seas with the anti-submarine Harpoon missiles and Sea Sparrow anti-aircraft missiles on board is increasing. By 1983 when the current five-year programme is completed, the anti-submarine fleet will include 58 destroyers, 35 of which are missile carriers.

The maritime safety agency has more than 100 patrol ships. Japan now ranks fourth in the world as regards the number of war planes (11,350). The first armoured division is being formed on Hokkaido.

Long distance runners



A good water must have an abundance of a suitable runner, and be as strong as a chess knight. Those who thought they lived up to this description were given the chance to put their skills to the test, equally in a relay race against the wind. They were asked to cover the distance carrying logs with bottles and glasses.

VIEWPOINT

Alexander KOROLYOV

TIGHT REIN
FOR PAKISTAN

Visits by Chinese military delegations to Islamabad are now an inherent element of Chinese-Pakistani relations. Yang Dazhi, head of the General Staff of the Chinese army, recently held secret talks with Mohammed Ishaq Khan, chairman of the united chiefs of staff committee, and met President Zia ul-Haq.

According to observers, they discussed progress achieved in the agreement signed this past June during Chinese premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to Pakistan. This agreement calls for more Chinese arms deliveries, including tanks, bombers, air-to-surface missiles and other offensive weaponry.

Obviously the above talks have to be viewed in the context of the agreement reached between Washington and Peking on "parallel action against Afghanistan" in cooperation with Islamabad. Now America and China are cooperating in fact

helping Pakistani militarization. Washington has promised military aid to the tune of 3,200 million dollars. In addition, the Americans have agreed to sell Pakistan 40 F-6 fighter-bombers, worth over 1,000 million dollars in cash.

What is the rationale behind the American and Chinese effort to modernize the Pakistani army? Could it be the security of Pakistan which, as general Zia's regime would have us believe, is under threat? Even Washington and Peking would hardly buy this ruse.

Significantly enough, the more foreign weapons flow into Pakistan, the harder the military regime clamps down on the internal opposition and builds up tension at the borders of the neighbouring countries.

Four years back General Zia would to enormous lengths to assure his people he needed only 90 days to stabilize the

domestic political situation and to transfer power to a legitimately elected government. Parliamentary elections have been three times postponed. Recently he held a press conference in Lahore that given the internal situation, a general election was impossible.

Kabul and Delhi see the Pakistani military preparations as contradicting the cause of détente and the normalization of the situation in the region.

Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi has claimed, however, without a shade of ambiguity, that Islamabad will go ahead with the rearmament programme whatever Delhi's reaction might be.

By backing up the Zia regime, Washington and Peking are seeking to preserve Pakistan as a hotbed in South-West Asia. Testifying recently before a Senate commission on the subject of military supplies to Pak-

istan, US State Secretary Haig maintained that it was indispensable in the light of developments around Afghanistan.

The US Administration is seeking to make wider use of Pakistan's important strategic position specifically as a transshipment base for their interventionist "rapid deployment forces". This intention is overtly stated in a report by F. Fukuyama, a Rand Corporation researcher, who is also on the Pentagon staff. We could conclude a whole range of agreements with Pakistan, suggests Fukuyama, which would enable us to shift heavy equipment, planes and supplies, on an emergency basis, while, at the same time, dispensing with the presence of American troops in peacetime. Moreover, he continues, we could use the Pakistani army as a combat force for fighting in the Persian Gulf region.

Such "analyses" are in line with the policies of the power structure in Pakistan, but they fail to reckon with the sentiment of the masses of Pakistani people as regards the role they are being offered by Washington and Peking strategists. Seven leading opposition parties in Pakistan have just issued a joint statement emphasizing that American and Chinese arms deliveries only benefit the military regime and are contrary to the interests of the Pakistani people.

Round the Soviet Union

● A WHOLE GALLERY OF PORTRAITS — NINE BRONZE MASKS OF WARRIORS — HAS BEEN DISCOVERED BY ARCHAEOLOGISTS IN THE SOUTH OF THE UKRAINE. A thorough study of the masks has revealed that they depict the facial features of the Bronze Age inhabitants of the area. The existence of such masks was known from ancient Indian and Persian manuscripts. It is mentioned in these manuscripts that the ancestors of these Bronze Age men came from the Eurasian steppes.

● THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE 2,450 KM TOGLIATTI-ODESSA AMMONIA PIPELINE HAS BEEN COMPLETED. Laid simultaneously from the north-east and south of the country, the pipeline is controlled from a single panel which is supplied with information about the pressure in the pipes and the daily supply of ammonia at distribution stations.

● A PUPPET THEATRE HAS OPENED IN THE GEORGIAN CITY OF RUSTAVI — A TRANSCAUCASIAN CENTRE FOR METALLURGISTS AND CHEMISTS. Included in the repertoire are plays for children, based on their favourite national fairy tales, as well as on works by well-known Soviet and foreign playwrights. There are 120 puppet theatres in the Soviet Union, producing plays in the 17 languages of the peoples of the USSR.

● A CATALOGUE OF EARTHQUAKES, CONTAINING INFORMATION ON 33,000 UNDERGROUND TREMORS, HAS BEEN COMPILED BY FAR EASTERN SCIENTISTS. The catalogue, the result of 20-year seismological observations on the Kamchatka Peninsula, will be of invaluable help for specialists to study the laws governing the origins of this formidable natural phenomenon.

● RATED CAPACITY HAS BEEN REACHED AT THE YUBILEYNA MINE IN KRYVOY ROG, THE UKRAINE, WHERE LOW-GRADE AND HIGH-GRADE ORES ARE EXTRACTED SIMULTANEOUSLY. Every year it will produce 4 million tonnes of metallurgical raw materials.

MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL PARTNERSHIP

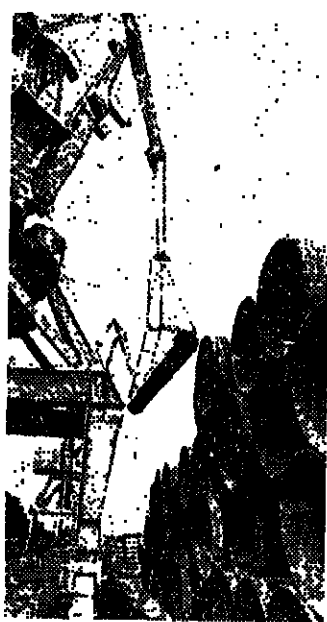
The USSR and the FRG have good prospects for developing mutually profitable cooperation. The current economic agreements and accords are being successfully implemented, and bilateral economic cooperation has been extended, stressed the 10th session of the USSR and FRG commission on economic, scientific and technological cooperation held in September in Moscow and Novosibirsk.

The joint goal of doubling trade in 1970-1980 against the previous five-year period has been reached. The target was set forth during the talks Leonid Brezhnev and Helmut Schmidt held in Bonn, in 1978. In 1980 alone bilateral trade jumped 36 per cent, in 1979 reaching 5,800 million roubles, and was

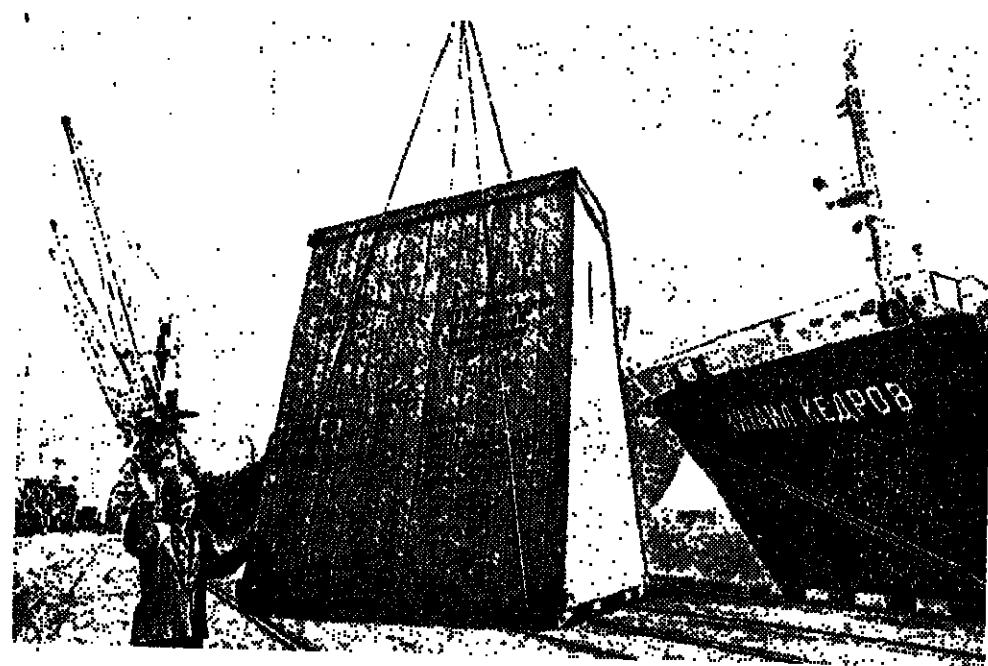
practically balanced. West Germany is the USSR's leading Western partner. The USSR has supplied the FRG with 50,000 million cu m of natural gas. The partners are building the Oskol electric iron-and-steel combine and some chemical works in the USSR, while the Soviet Union is selling machine-tools, machinery and equipment to the FRG.

The sides also discussed cooperation prospects for large-scale projects which are to be launched in the next few years, among them possible West German purchases of additional amounts of Soviet gas and deliveries of equipment and piping for gas pipelines to the USSR.

Soviet orders are providing jobs for some 500,000 West German citizens.



Leningrad port handling large-diameter pipes made by the Mannesmann concern for the construction of Soviet gas pipelines.



Soviet lathes being loaded aboard the "Mikhail Kedrov" vessel bound for the FRG in the Leningrad port.

NORTHERN GAS

Gas production has started from a test well at the Western Sopslesky gas condensate deposit in the Komi Autonomous Republic, in the north of our country. It will supply the builders of a new settlement and drilling rigs with fuel. Its favourable geographical position next to the operating Vuktylsky gasfield and the Urengoi-Moscow pipeline will help speed up development of the deposit and considerably reduce expenses.

It has been decided to carry out additional prospecting work here and to sink exploitation wells simultaneously. The advanced modular method of development will be used.

NEW RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT IN KHARKOV

Five thousand people have moved into a large new housing development in the north-western suburbs of Kharkov.

As the site for their project, architects chose a hilly area covered with forests. Though causing additional difficulties for builders, in this way more than 2,000 hectares of black earth were saved. 12- and 16-story houses were arranged in several circles, so that their courtyards could retain the advantages of natural parkland. Not far away is the Lozenkovskoye reservoir — a favourite recreation spot with Kharkovites.

SUBTERRANEAN WATER OF THE CAUCASUS

The Northern Caucasus is regarded as an area of juvenile volcanic activity. One of the most effective geothermal areas is the Knyasul'skaya, in the east of the region. Here hot water and steam are now bubbling from the first 4,500 metres deep well, drilled not far from the town of Budyonovsk. The area is devoid of powerful electric stations. The largest energy-consuming enterprise in the region is Budyonovsk plastic plant. It was the location of the plant that determined the site for the construction of the pilot geothermal power station with a capacity of 10 megawatts.

Places to visit



CARPET MUSEUM IN AZERBAIJAN

In the carpet museum in Azerbaijan, situated in the ancient fortress of Baku, there are 6,000 carpets, each one is a real work of art. Museum staff worked hard to collect the exhibits from remote mountain villages. The fame of Azerbaijan carpet-makers has spread far beyond the borders of the Soviet Union. Examples of their handicraft are to be seen in the Louvre, and in the museums of London and Vienna. Visitors to the Baku museum are especially struck by the carpets woven in the 17th century in Shirvana with their amazingly fine decoration.

Carpets are always a sea of colours and not one of them resembles the other. In the past, each master mixed his own colours which stood up well to the sun and to time. The carpets were made in the following way: once woven, a carpet was removed from the loom and laid out in the street for two-three months. All passers-by walked over it. The carpet was then washed. The carpets produced by the present-day masters reflect the skills and artistry of their predecessors. At studios, leading carpet-weavers share their know-how with young people. And credit that this traditional Azerbaijan art has not been forgotten but, on the contrary, is today as healthy as it ever was, must also be given to the museum. The carpets in its collection serve as a fine school for young weavers.

SPITSBERGEN'S PAST

Was the Polar night shorter in the past? This question was put to their colleagues by Leningrad botanists, who returned from an expedition to Spitsbergen in the Arctic. They had collected there remains of fossilized trees and ferns, which grew there 60-80 million years ago in the so-called Tertiary Period.

Among the finds are parts of tree trunks and imprints of leaves of the palm, sequoia, birch and maple trees. The expedition also discovered remains of pre-historic birds, tortoises

and alligators. The natural conditions of ancient Spitsbergen corresponded roughly to those presently at the latitude of the Tropic of Cancer. It is believed that Spitsbergen had humid and warm summer and dry winter with an average annual temperature of 18 degrees above zero. It is not excluded, the scientists believe, that in those times the terrestrial axis had a lesser than now inclination towards the equator plane and the Polar night was considerably shorter and lighter, or there was no Polar night at all.

Stonehenge in Kazakhstan

A mysterious structure, on the top of a hill near the town of Kapchagay (Kazakhstan), consisting of a circle made of stones and fanning out slabs, has attracted the attention of archaeologists. Studies have revealed that the granite hands provide a very accurate indication of the direction of the sun rise during the equinox and the summer and winter solstices. The deviation of the measuring instrument used by the Bronze Age astronomers was less than one degree.

OF INTEREST

The grateful elk

An elk is a constant visitor to the house of school worker A. Zinnurov, who lives in the village of Pestraya, the Tatar Autonomous Republic. Not disconcerted either by the shouts of children or the barking of dogs, it quietly nibbles away at the grass in the street and even accepts food from the human hand.

A deep scar on the elk's neck reminded Zinnurov that they had already met before. Last autumn, while he had been picking wild berries from a meadow, female elk, that was obviously agitated, had come up to him and, standing by his side, kept looking back at him inviting him to follow her. Zinnurov took the hint and the elk led him to her baby which was wounded in the neck. Zinnurov dressed the wound and fed the elk some bread. In the winter they met several more times on the meadow. The wound had healed and the young elk, happily, ate the bread proffered by him. Now the elk came to visit him again in the meadow, and he was sure that it was the same one.

New medicines from the ocean depths

An expedition from the Pacific Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry of the Far Eastern Centre of the USSR Academy of Sciences has set off for the Indian Ocean aboard the "Professor Bogorov", the Centre's research vessel. The ship is equipped with modern laboratories, a deep-diving station, a vivarium for test animals and computers. The waters surrounding the island of Madagascar contain a real treasure-trove of sea organisms and algae possessing medicinal properties which have great potential for the development of new medicines. Some of these, obtained by previous expeditions, are already undergoing successful tests.

BAM'S SEA GATE



Vamjo (Kashgar, Tajikistan), one of the largest ports of the Far East, handling cargoes going to Sakhalin and the Far North, is quite rightly known as the gateway to BAM. In the photo: the "Sakhalin" ferry, serving the Vamjo-Kashgar line, sets sail.

VIEWPOINT

USSR state budget — an expression of concern for Man's welfare



Georgi DUNDUKOV, Head of the Budget Department, Ministry of Finance of the USSR

The total sum of revenues making up the 1982 USSR Budget stands at 321,976,410 thousand roubles. A major part of the budgetary income derives from payments by Soviet enterprises with money paid by Soviet citizens in taxes accounting for a very small share. Let us look at some figures. State and cooperative enterprises and organizations contributed 91.2 per cent to the national budget in 1970, 91.0 per cent in 1975, and 91.4 per cent in 1980, while the revenues received from the taxation of Soviet citizens amounted to 6.1, 6.4 and 6.1 respectively. A similar ratio is found in this year's budget as well, and in the budget for 1982. This testifies to the stability of Soviet industry and agriculture.

The USSR suffers from no chronic deficit in its budget which is planned and implemented with revenues invariably in excess of expenditures. Thus, the 1982 state budget stipulates 321,690,710 thousand roubles in expenditure, with revenues exceeding this sum by 285,700 thousand roubles.

How is budget expenditure apportioned? First of all, it should be emphasized that the budget is drawn up in strict conformity with the state plan adopted for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1982. The sum of money earmarked to finance the national economy, within the total budget, is 173,697,284 thousand roubles. This is allocated to the further development of heavy industry, to construction, to the light and food industries, to agriculture, transport, housing and municipal needs and to other branches of our economy.

The sum to be spent on social and cultural needs in the 1982 budget stands at 106,888,058 thousand roubles. Correspondingly, the 1982 plan envisages the consistent implementation of a major social programme. It is planned, for instance, to continue to raise the wages of a number of industries and in some parts of the country, to increase the income of families with children and of pensioners.

Apart from the state budgetary expenditure on social and cultural needs, state enterprises, collective farms, consumer's co-operatives and public organizations will contribute a further 26 thousand million roubles.

Defense expenditure. While pursuing a policy of peace, the Soviet Government does all it can to ensure the security of the USSR and that of its allies. The USSR state budget for 1982 fixes defense expenditure at 17,054,000 thousand roubles, which constitutes 5.3 per cent of the budget. It should be pointed out that over the last few years expenditure on defense in percentage of the total budget has been decreasing. From 1960 to 1979 it fell from 11.5 per cent to 6.5 per cent. In 1982, it will be 5.3 per cent.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

GEOLOGISTS AT WORK IN KAZAKHSTAN

Interdisciplinary studies have been in progress for over 20 years in the major ore mining regions of Kazakhstan, writes Yevgeni Gerasimov, Vice-President of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences, in the TEKHNKA—MOLODOYOTI magazine. Scientists' earlier theories as to the existence of an ore zone in the centre of Kazakhstan have been confirmed. Specialists have shown that there are excellent prospects in the area for the mining of a wide variety of mineral resources, have determined their location and the anticipated reserves.

Thanks to the improvement in analytical methods, geologists are constantly revealing new, and sometimes rather substantial features, in the composition of ores. For example, the existence of high concentrations of thallium, by far exceeding the content of this mineral in the earth's mantle, have been established in the area of Dzhezkazgan.

Kazakhstan is a promising area for the development of oil and gas extraction and processing. Wide scale prospecting for oil and gas is therefore proceeding apace in the republic.

HEALTH PROGRAMME FOR SIBERIANS

More and more people are going to work in Siberia. How easy is it for them to turn the Siberian in the unusually severe continental climatic conditions pertaining in this part of our country? Academician Yuri Borodin, Chairman of the Siberian Branch of the Academy of Medical Sciences, discusses this question in SOVIETSKAYA INDUSTRIYA.

Medical specialists believe that people should be specially selected for working in Siberia and undergo

orientation programme. Such a programme would envisage a careful check being kept on how well people acclimatize to local conditions. Practical recommendations are made to facilitate a man's physical adaptation to an environment which is new for him. Ways of improving the newcomer's psychological adaptation are also studied. But these are only the very first stages of the work. A settlement is set up in an uninhabited area and then a town. Doctors are involved at this stage too: it is their duty to ensure that these newly settled territories meet, as closely as possible, the requirements of normal, healthy and active human activity. What we are dealing with here, in fact, is the creation of a prototype for the medical health system of the future.

OUR OCEAN—MAJOR CHALLENGE TO SCIENCE

If we were to seek for an accurate name for our planet, 71 per cent of which is covered with water, and upwards of 50 per cent of whose biosphere is made up of marine life, one could not do much better than to call it a planet of water, writes Academician Leonid Brekhovskikh in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA. We know that the ocean is the source of everything alive, and that mankind's future is closely bound up with it. It is high time that we get to grips with the World Ocean which may well become a source of food and mineral raw materials for any branch of industry.

Right from the start man has tried to investigate the ocean but despite this, we still know very little about it even today. The International Centre for the collection of data receives 1,000 times less information about the ocean than about the atmosphere, though our weather is formed by the turbulent existence of the World Ocean. Indeed we know about the ocean's life so little that I would even go so far as to call it the "great unknown".

I would name three equally important scientific

trends in the exploration of the World Ocean, Brekhovskikh continues. First of all, it is necessary to study the ocean's interaction with the atmosphere. It is this interaction which determines the weather on our planet. As a long-term forecast we have to solve a host of urgent problems: from man's health to guaranteed harvests. The second trend concerns the study of the geological structures of the ocean floor which will tell us about the history of the earth's development and of regularities in the distribution of minerals. This will help create a theoretical scientific basis for the use of the World Ocean's mineral resources. As for the third trend, we need to study the biological life of the World Ocean at all levels—from the simplest microbes to warm-blooded animals.

The ocean poses a challenge to science. We are now embarking on the initial stages of the long and difficult road towards understanding it. It is unacceptable that man should live on a planet, two-thirds of which is covered with water, and knows so little about it.

THE BASIS OF ALL CREATIVE WORK: LOVE FOR ONE'S PEOPLE

In the Baltic republics, in the Ukraine, in Transcaucasia, Central Asia and in other areas which I won't bother to enumerate, there is a lot of interesting and serious literary work being done, writes Piotr Proskudin in the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA newspaper. We often say that Soviet literature is created in the 77 languages of the Soviet nations and nationalities (a fact of which we are rightly proud) is similar to a live organism whose blood vessels are working at full capacity. What I personally value in a book is what its author can tell me, in clear and precise form, about the nation which gave birth to him. Regardless of whether its culture dates back thousands of years or whether it has appeared only after the establishment of Soviet power, allowances can be made for the level of writing, but not for the love of one's people, or for their unique traits and historic destiny.

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

Yelena KORENEVA



About 2,000 girls were auditioned for the role of the heroine in Mikhailov-Konchalovsky's film, "A Romance About Those in Love". The person chosen was Yelena Koreneva whom very few people knew at the time.

Yelena comes from a family of film workers: her father is a film director, her mother has a brilliant flare for choosing the right actor for the job, indeed many of today's film stars owe to her their discovery. However, for her daughter it was by no means obvious that she too would dedicate her life to cinema. She dreamed first of taking up painting. Then of translating Salinger and Bradbury into Russian but once having acted in a film, it wasn't long before she had enrolled at drama college. And this is where the directors of the film, "A Romance About Those in Love", discovered her.

Tatiana SAVITSKAYA

Yelena has unusually lively and irregular facial features, whose most frequent expression is that of the good-natured and cunning child, and the somewhat awkward figure of a teenager. She is an adept mimic. She would surely have played boyish roles all her life had it not been for Mikhailov-Konchalovsky who discerned the talent of a dramatic actress behind her outward appearance and realized that a great deal could be made of this paradox. And it was on this very paradox that Koreneva's role in his film was based: Tanya was a teenager who was capable of experiencing the whole complicated gamut of feelings of a loving woman.

There followed some variations on the same theme, though this time based on the classics. For her diploma work, Koreneva acted with great success as Juliet and then with still greater success, as Asya in the film from the story of the same name by the Russian 19th-century classical writer, Ivan Turgenev.

On graduating, Koreneva was invited to work at the Sovremennik—one of Moscow's leading theatres. Here, her interpretation of the role in the play, "Notes From Underground", based on Dostoyevsky, turned out to be a major event in her career.

Koreneva began to try herself out in different roles. After playing yet another Turgenev heroine, this time for Anatoly Efros, one of Moscow's most brilliant directors, at the Malaya Bronnaya theatre, she acted the role of the Russian Princess Anna who became Queen of France in the 11th century in the musical film "Yaroslava, the Queen of France", then Cleopatra in "Caesar and Cleopatra" by Bernard Shaw on TV (innocently Smolukovsky was Caesar); in addition, we have seen her in several contemporary roles and in works based on Oscar Wilde and Dickens.

It would be difficult to imagine a greater variety. And now Yelena Koreneva is dreaming of playing Pinocchio. Is this a come-back to a boy's role? No, she simply wants to try herself out as a character actress. The first role she ever performed, after all, while still at drama school was that of Eliza Doolittle, in "Pygmalion".

BOOKS IN YIDDISH

A new book by Biroblan writer Boris Miller, "Branches of a Tree", today republished the multi-thousand catalogue of literature in Yiddish of the Moscow Nekrasov city library.

To get a complete idea of the works by Jewish writers, one needs to study the catalogue. Yelena Reshetnikova, the director of the library, said that the book funds included works of both classical and contemporary authors, who write in Yiddish. Next to editions of Sholem-Aleichem one can see novels by David Bergelson, poems by Perets Markish, David Dvorkin, and foreign authors. There is a file extending over 20 years of the literary journal "Sovetskiy Heimland", the popularizer and critic of contemporary Jewish poetry and prose.

Literature in the Yiddish language is popular, Reshetnikova stresses. Among our constant readers there are not only Jews, but also Ukrainians, Byelorussians and Russians.

Jewish books in Yiddish are printed in the USSR every year in editions of 100,000.

EXCITING NEW MUSICAL

The first night took place recently at Moscow's Leninsky Komosomol Theatre of a new musical, "Yunona and Avos", about Russian traveller and statesman Nikolai Rezanov (1784-1807). Based on historical material and having as its nucleus Andrei Voznesensky's poem "Avos", the musical tells of the voyage of two Russian ships, the "Yunona" and the "Avos". In the early 19th century to America. Composer Aleksei Rybnikov, who wrote the music, describes it as an operatory, opera-poem. Choreography is by Bolshoi soloist Vladimir Vasilyev.

The show is a synthesis of many art forms — dramaturgy, ballet, opera and poetry. The leads are played by popular actors Nikolai Karachentsev, Yelena Sharina and Andrei Abdulov. The director is Mark Zakharov, the Komosomol theatre's chief director, and the music is played by the Rock-Atolet group.



In the photo: a scene from the musical.

Photo by Mikhail Sirokov

FACTS AND EVENTS

Theatre. Students at the Romano-Germanic Philological Faculty of Kiev University have put on a production of Harold Pinter's "The Caretaker". This is their third production for 1981. Their previous two works were "The Importance of Being Earnest", based on the play by Oscar Wilde, and an evening devoted to William

Shakespeare. All three productions were performed in English.

Film-Ballet. Ekran's new television film-ballet, "The Poem", is based on music by Liszt. The film consists of three one-act ballets whose heroes choose different ways of realizing their dreams. Nadzhdza Pavlova, soloist with the Bolshoi Theatre, dances the main role in all three ballets. She is partnered by Vyacheslav Gordeyev.

WHAT'S ON!

November 24-27

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). Bolshoi Theatre performances: 24 — Khachaturian, "Gayane" (ballet). 25 — Verdi, "Il Trovatore" (opera). 27 — Minkus, "Don Quixote" (ballet). Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 25 — Tchaikovsky, "The Sleeping Beauty" (ballet). 26 — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera). 27 — Shchedrin, "The Sea Gull" (ballet).

Sintulavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 25 — Gerashwin, "Porgy and Bess" (opera). 26 — Double-bill: Minkus, "Pavane"; Strauss, "Straussiana" (ballets). 27 — Shchedrin, "Not Only Love" (opera).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 24 — Kalman, "La Violette de Montmartre". 26 — Millyutin, "Girls in a Flurry". 27 (alt) — One-act ballets: Casagrande, "Pinocchio's Adventures"; Khrennikov, "Children in Our Backyard". 27 (eva) — Faltman, "An Old Comedy". Roman Gypsy Theatre. (32/2 Leningradsky Prospekt). 24 —

Rodionov, "The Talk in a Stone House". 25 — Rom-Lebedev, "Flery Horses". 26, 27 — "The Gypsy" (based on Kalinin's story).

Obraztsov Central Puppet Theatre (3a Sadovaya-Samoynichnaya St.). 25 — "An Unusual Concert". 26 — Shok, "Divine Comedy". 27 — Popililova, "Princess and Echo".

FILMS

Valentina (Mosfilm Studios, USSR).

A screen version of Vampilov's play "The Last Summer in Chulimsk".

Cinema: "Udamik" (2 Serafimovicha St.). Metro Biblioteka Imeni Lenina.

Out of Nothing (Bulgaria).

A comedy centering round the misunderstandings of the heroes.

Cinema: "Sofia" (21 Sirovny Blvd.). Metro Shcholkovskaya.



EXHIBITION OF ROAD SAFETY TECHNOLOGY

For the third time, Moscow is to host Signaltrans-81, an international exhibition of road safety technology. It will open between November 23 and December 3 in Pavilion No. 5 at the Sokolniki exhibition complex.

The co-sponsors of the exhibition are the USSR Ministry for Internal Affairs and V/O Export of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

On show are management systems, traffic monitoring and control equipment road safety devices, diagnostic instruments,

equipment for rescue operations in accidents, etc.

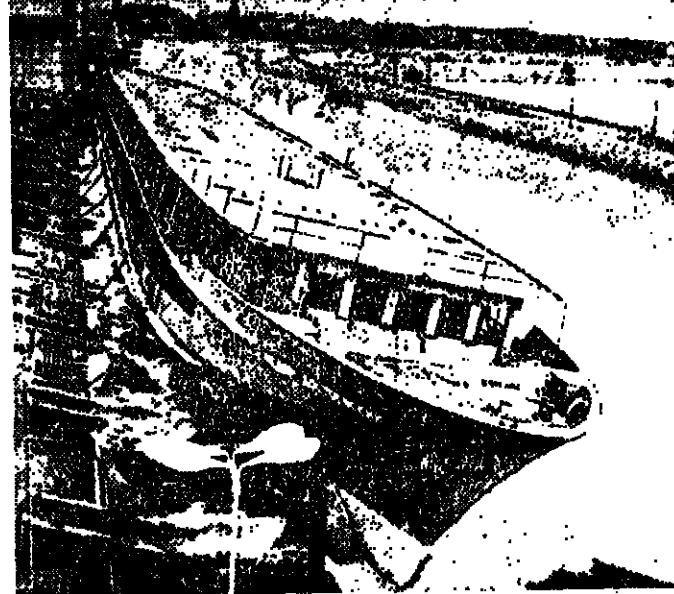
Exhibitors are the firms from Bulgaria, Great Britain, the GDR, Ireland, the United States, France, the FRG, Finland, Switzerland, Sweden, Yugoslavia, and Japan. All in all, 60 foreign firms will be displaying their products.

The organizers hope that Signaltrans-81 will contribute to the protection of human health and life, and promote international trade and mutually beneficial cooperation in science and technology.

Pragoexport presents its goods

Pragoexport is one of the biggest Czechoslovak dealers in consumer goods. For nearly 30 years, it has been conducting active trade with the Soviet Union. The firm has a very large export list.

Every year, it holds an exhibition in this country of goods it has to offer to Soviet consumers. This year's exhibition, at the Czechoslovak trade representation office in Moscow, features a wide range of items Pragoexport intends to export in 1982. They include sport goods, stationery, accessories for the clothing industry, draughtsman's tools, drawing boards, leatherware and other goods.



The "Tyodor Dostoyevsky", another passenger liner, is built at the Bolshoy shipyard (GDR) for the Soviet Union. Bolshoy ships are renowned for their superior technical quality. For many years, they have been on the Volga, the Dnieper and on other Soviet rivers. Each is the last word in comfort and can take up to 360 passengers.

HIGH-EFFICIENCY COAL-WINNING COMPLEXES AND COMBINES FOR FITTING SEAMS

THE KOU COMPLEX AND THE ASCHM STOPPING SHIELD UNIT provide all-through mechanization of coal mining in sloping seams up to 90°

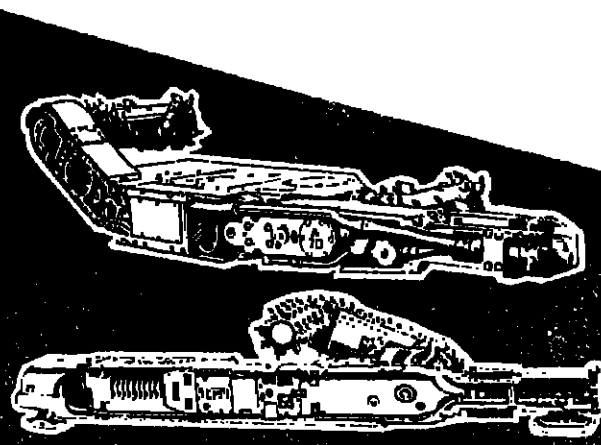
THE TEMP-1 COAL CUTTER-LOADER

— ascending operation

— no specific truck required

— available both with electric and compressed-air motors enabling to operate at particularly gas- and dust-hazardous faces

V/O MACHINOEXPORT ARRANGES TECHNICAL SERVICING, TRAINS PERSONNEL IN MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION; ENSURES DELIVERY OF SPARES.



MACHINOEXPORT

Energovtomatizatsia-81

Energovtomatizatsia-81 is a specialized international exhibition which is to be held, between November 25 and December 23, in the Electrification pavilion of the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements, in Moscow.

In the centre of attention at the exhibition is the process control equipment for high power units for thermal and nuclear stations. Apart from Soviet organizations the exhibitors include a number of firms and organizations from the CMEA countries, from Yugoslavia, and Finland.

The Bulgarian Ministry of Electronics and Electrical Engi-

neering has presented additions to the ES system of computers jointly designed by socialist countries.

The exhibition features up-to-date energy distribution systems designed for the USSR Unified Grid, the Ural Grid and the Latvian Grid.

The programme also envisages a general discussion of subjects related to process automation in the power industry.

This event is a graphic example of productive cooperation which exists between CMEA countries.

Flora ABRASHITOVA

CMEA COMMISSION MEETS IN LEIPZIG

The CMEA commission for the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy met recently in Leipzig, the GDR.

The Commission discussed problems arising out of the decisions adopted by the 35th CMEA session and by CMEA Executive Committee meetings, and

decided on procedure and on terms for their implementation.

The following plans were also approved: a plan for the Commission's future work; a plan for devising CMEA standards for peaceful uses of atomic energy, and a plan for scientific and technical cooperation in 1981-1985.

Philately

Stamp in honour of sculptor

The Ministry of Communications of the USSR has issued a stamp to commemorate the centenary of the birth of Sergei Merkuriev, an outstanding Soviet sculptor. The stamp costs 1 kopeck.



CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMMES

The well-known Soviet pianist, Emil Gilels, is soon to arrive in Frankfurt am Main to give a performance of Beethoven's fifth piano concerto, while FRG violinist Frank-Peter Zimmermann, national competition prizewinner, has already played at concerts in Moscow, Leningrad and Riga.

These two guest tours carry on the good tradition of artistic exchange between the USSR and the FRG.

This year the Leningrad Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra,

AFRICAN ART COMES TO LENINGRAD

An exhibition of about 50 works belonging to the Poto-Poto School of Painting from the People's Republic of the Congo has opened at the Hermitage Museum, in Leningrad. This free fellowship of artists has chosen to mark its thirtieth anniversary with this show. The canvases depict the Congolese at work and at home. Also reflected are the legends, national customs, folklore as well as the nature of the Congo. Next month the exhibition will be coming to Moscow.



The photo shows the lovers of dance music; dance group from Angola who were in Moscow recently. Photo by Andrei Stepanov

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1 Moskvoretskaya Embankment, at the Rossiya Hotel). 24, 25, 26, 27 — Singer Iva Zanicchi accompanied by a pop group (Italy).

Variety Theatre (20/2 Bersenevskaya Embankment). 25, 26 — Concerts by El Cameli Folk Dance Ensemble. 27 — "The Obvious but Incredible", a variety programme, starring Gennady Khazanov.

Lenin Central Stadium. Small Sports Arena (Luzhniki). 24, 25, 27 — Ukrainian variety in modern rhythms.

EXHIBITIONS

Central Art Club (9 Pushchinskaya St.). Exhibition of portraits of prominent figures in art and literature, of landscapes and backdrops by photographer-artist Anatoly Omulak. Daily, except Sunday, noon to 5.30 p.m. Metro Kiznetskaya Most.

Friendship House (18 Prospekt Kalinina). Photo-exhibition Afghanistan. Today. Daily, except weekends. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Metro Arbatskaya.

SPORTS

GYMNASTICS

Olympic Sports Complex. Covered Stadium (Metro Prospekt Mira). 24-27 — World championship. On 24-26, at 10 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. On 27, at 7 p.m.

About 80 men's and women's teams from more than 30 countries are taking part.

ICE HOCKEY

Lenin Central Stadium. Palace of Sport. 25 — Dynamo (Moscow) v Traktor. 26 — Spartak v Central Army Club. 6.45 p.m. (both days).

Krylya Sovetov Palace of Sport (10 Tolbukhina St.). 27 — Krylya Sovetov v Dynamo (Moscow). 6.45 p.m.

The Spartak v Central Army Club match is the central game of this national championship.

WEATHER

November 24-27

Moscow, city and region, cloudy with clear intervals, snow at times. Wind SW. Temperature at night and during the day about zero; 26 November 24 and 25, 0° to 3°C.

Contacts and contracts

© V/O Technashimport has signed a contract with the West German firm of Berlin Consult GmbH according to which the latter is to deliver equipment for the construction of a factory in Moscow producing spectacle frames. It is planned that the factory will produce three million plastic and metal frames a year.

© Under a contract signed in Moscow with V/O Technashimport, the Japanese Toyo Engineering and Mitsui companies will sell to the Soviet Union equipment for a works scheduled to produce 180,000 tonnes of butadiene a year. This is the biggest contract to have been concluded between the two sides in the past four years.

© V/O Makhinexport has contracted with the Japanese Tokyo Steel company to sell Kobe Steel a piping cold rolling mill. Soviet mills producing very precise thin-walled piping are now in operation in France, the FRG, Sweden, Japan and other countries.

© Under a recently signed contract with the French firm of Ustha, V/O Makhinexport is to sell the former 200 pneumatic punches for the laying of cables underground. The same dealer is also to deliver a batch of such punches to the Berde Venetuelle company. Such pneumatic punches are now in use throughout the world.